



THE materials of these Dresses include linene, percale, and ginghams; beautiful shades of light greens, tans, blues, grays, pinks, violets, also white and black; hair-line stripes, shepherd plaids, and checks are also shown. The polka dots and figures, as in foulard silks, will be voted very beautiful. The styles are not to be described in so many words. Their effect can be hinted at—in the capture of the opposite sex. It says little—to write that these dresses have lace and white mull yokes; that some are braided; that the waists are lined, or that the skirts are pleated. Come to to-day's "Opening" and find dresses at \$2.98 to \$7.98, more beautiful than you ever dreamed possible. At \$5.98 to \$25 are pure Linen Man-tailored Suits, such as retail at \$7.50 to \$35 at the exclusive stores. Small, medium, and extra large sizes will be found.

\$2.98

Worth to \$4

\$4.98

Worth to \$7

\$6.98

Worth to \$9



\$3.98

Worth to \$6

\$5.98

Worth to \$8

\$7.98

Worth to \$10



Waists at \$1, \$1.98, \$2.98.

That \$1.00 suffices for better than usual waists will be evident to the visitor who critically examines the materials, the trimmings, and the finish. In the lots at \$1.98 and \$2.98 are the to-be fashionable waists, with three-quarter sleeves and Dutch necks, exquisitely trimmed with filmiest of laces and sheer embroideries, making many of them good values at \$5.00.

Skirts at \$1.98 to \$5.98.

Only Wash Skirts—but made of materials shrunk before making, then designed and cut by men tailors. In the end they prove cheaper than the cheap stores' cheap garments, and are priced very much less than at the exclusive stores. Those at \$5.98 are of imported rep, hand embroidered; others are the new 11-gore style, with newly large outside pocket. Cut and made by men tailors, these Skirts are made worth \$8.00. At \$4.50 are the plain rep Skirts, 11-gore, man tailored. At \$2.98 are Kaikai Skirts, 11-gore with outside pocket. At \$1.98 to \$5.00 are various other styles, all man tailored.

Dresses at \$5.00 to \$38.50.

We'll not say a word of the \$5.00 Lingerie Dresses, because such rare bargains are offered at \$5.98—bargains we can hardly hope to duplicate this season. Prices gradually to \$25.00. At \$25.00, and up to \$38.50, are not only really exclusive dresses, but in much greater variety than at any exclusive store, and at dollars less.

\$14.48

Dresses of pure silk—not the cotton-mixed kind of the cheap stores.

The difference is this—the one will retain its first beauty almost indefinitely, the other will soon be as crumpled as a used handkerchief.



Trimmed Hats, \$5.98, \$6.98, \$8.50

Shown in Windows and Parlors Were \$7.50 Were \$10.00 Were \$12.00

You never find a hat here that's really hurt or passe in style—it's because of our every Saturday week-end sale. The trimmed hats to be sacrificed to-day have been on display less than one week in the show windows and in the millinery parlors. And remember, that only the specimens we deem unusually good are used for such purpose. To be \$5.98 instead of \$7.50; \$6.98 instead of \$10; \$8.50 instead of \$12—beginning 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Children's Hats, \$1.19, \$1.29, and \$1.89

Hurry for the Sailor and Mushroom Hats, in cardinal, navy, brown, burnt, and white, trimmed with silk and velvet ribbon streamers. Also look for best untrimmed Tuscan and rough straw mushroom hats—all at reduced prices. At \$1, on Third floor, are Picture Hats that were to \$3.00.



Choice for
50c

Fifty cent garments are plentiful enough—but how about the materials, the finish and fit? How many dresses sold at 50c are made honestly—made to withstand the laundry? Mothers can best answer this question. We ask them here to-day to a surprise—if they'll critically examine the quality of materials and note the sewing, &c.

A. Lisner The Palais Royal G Street

PATENT LAWYERS BEGIN AN INQUIRY

District Association Names Probe Committee.

EXCITING SESSION IS HELD

Disputes Following Commissioner Moore's Statement that Comparatively Few Rights Are of Value Increase in Proportion, and Attorneys Are Taking Sides.

Methods of patent attorneys are to be investigated by a committee of three, appointed by the District Patent Bar Association yesterday afternoon, following a discussion which was characterized in whispers as a rumble.

It is understood that Mr. J. W. Watson is a member of the committee and that Mr. J. N. Colt was one of those who demanded its appointment, though the proceedings were not made public.

Opinions Widely Differ.

Since Commissioner Moore, of the Patent Office, in a recent speech declared a revision of the patent laws was imperative because 99 per cent of the patents granted are not worth the paper they are written upon, there have been some lively disputes among attorneys, many of which were directed at the Commissioner. Arthur P. Greeley made a statement Thursday declaring the facts had been misrepresented. The Commissioner's idea of establishing a new patent office with a patent court in its connection to simplify methods of obtaining patents has met with favor and disfavor.

Germany Ahead of Us.

One of those who agreed with Mr. Moore last night, and is to submit a signed statement Monday, declares that Germany's patent system is far ahead of that of the United States, from which it was copied, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. He claims he will prove before the controversy ends that most of the patents given under the United States laws are worthless, though they may be valid.

The committee appointed yesterday is to begin its work at once, and it is understood, will hold a session Monday, with patent attorneys as witnesses.

APPEALS IN PATENT CASES.

Objections to the Bill Now Pending Before Congress.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the practice in the Patent Office, a brief statement of the jurisdiction of the appeal board—technically known as the board of examiners-in-chief—is given. Upon the second or final rejection of any claim in an application for patent, the applicant has the remedy of an appeal to that tribunal. The government fee is \$10, and attorneys charge anywhere from \$15 to \$50 for preparing the reasons for

appeal, orally arguing the case and writing the brief. Also when the examiner of interferences renders a decision awarding priority to one of two contestants, the defeated party may appeal to the board. The board either reverses or affirms the examiner's decision, sometimes in whole, sometimes in part. It has no law clerk, and has but one stenographer, but last year it passed on over a thousand appeals. If the applicant is still dissatisfied, he may appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, when the hearing is had before either of the two assistant commissioners, or before the Commissioner in person. It is customary during the hearing for the law clerk of the Commissioner to be present. On appeals to the board, one member of the latter is assigned to write the decision of the three examiners who constitute it, after they have conferred upon the merits of the case. In hearings before the Commissioner, the law clerk usually submits a report and the Commissioner accepts or modifies it, and it becomes the decision on the appeal.

It has always seemed anomalous for appeals to be made from a tribunal composed of three members to a single official, and particularly to one who has perhaps recently assumed the functions of his office, and may be unfamiliar with the law and practice. Many Commissioners of Patents have observed this, and some have recommended a change. Gen. Ellis Spear, in 1877, in his annual report to Congress, argued that the Commissioner be relieved of his judicial duties, and that said duties, as well as those now devolving on the board of examiners-in-chief, should be confined to a more permanent tribunal than any then existing.

This idea has grown with the passage of the years into a fixed opinion, among those conversant with the patent practice, that the present plan of two appeals within the office should be abolished and a single appeal substituted. Not only would this save money for the inventor both in government and attorney's fees, but it would make the decision of the appellate tribunal more binding and authoritative than they are now. A decision of the board of appeals is scarcely ever cited by an attorney in his argument before an examiner. This is partly due to the fact that the decisions are never published, and partly because the examining corps do not accept them as final, except in the particular cases in which they are rendered.

Because of this fact, and to improve conditions within the office, a bill has been introduced in Congress (H. R. 18855) providing for a single appeal by creating a new tribunal composed of the three members now constituting the board, together with the Commissioner of Patents and the two Assistant Commissioners. The exact terms of the bill are:

"The Commissioner of Patents, the First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and the examiners-in-chief shall be persons of competent legal knowledge and ability, and they shall constitute a board of appeals, any three of whom, upon designation by the Commissioner, shall constitute a quorum, whose duty it shall be on the written petition of the applicant, to review and determine upon the validity of the adverse decisions of the examiners of patents, and in interference cases."

In another section of the bill it is provided that they may be "removed from office at any time by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office."

This bill is strongly advocated by the Commissioner of Patents, but is meeting with considerable opposition from attorneys and others. The difference of opinion is not as to the wisdom of abolishing one of the appeals within the office, but as to the means suggested for effecting this purpose. As a Chicago attorney stated in a letter to the Congressional committee in charge of the bill: "I am heartily in favor of eliminating one of the appeals, but I think the method proposed of placing the board directly under the influence and control of the Commissioner is radically wrong. The Commissioner is essentially an executive officer, while the functions of the board of examiners in chief are purely judicial, and I do not see why the wise provision of the Constitution of the United States to the effect that the legislative, executive and judicial functions should be kept separate and vested in separate bodies should be disregarded in this matter."

In the hearings before the House Committee on Patents, some unfair statements were made concerning the board of examiners-in-chief. It was declared that they were a year behind with their work, and were unable to attend to it in a proper manner. We know that this is at variance with the truth. The board has not been in existence for a year, and it is not likely to be a year behind in its work. While we have sometimes thought that they occasionally refused patents which should have been granted, no one has ever had the slightest reason to charge or suspect that they were susceptible to any corrupt or improper influence, or that any such influence could cause them to modify their decisions. The independence of the board has been one of its striking and wholesome characteristics. What should be done is to strengthen it, instead of lessening its power. The appeal from the board to the Commissioner should be abolished, and its decisions made final, with direct recourse to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in appeals from the adverse actions of the examiners on applications for patents or reissues, or in interference cases. There will be plenty of work left for the Commissioner and his assistants, for the numerous petitions and motions presented to them. By freeing them from the other appeals, they will be enabled to dispose promptly of the intertutory matters.

It is impossible within the limits of this article to present all the arguments that could be made against this bill. One practical objection which was urged by Mr. Dodge is that it places in the hands of the Commissioner, a bureau officer, power to shape and control the decision in any patent case, many of which involve hundreds of thousands of dollars. To place such power in the hands of an honest man is to subject him to a temptation which should not be offered; to place it in the hands of a corrupt man is to invite scandals which would make even the Heaney case seem trifling.

Another drawback to the measure is

that it practically legislates into a life tenure of office the present Commissioner and his two assistants. We do not believe in a life tenure for positions of this character. The bill should be defeated as it stands, unless it can be amended to remove the objections noted.

AFTER MOSQUITOES EARLY.

New Jersey Expert to Appear Before Biological Society.

War on the mosquito before it has made its summer appearance will be opened to-night by the Biological Society of Washington at its 40th meeting in the lecture hall of the George Washington University.

Dr. John B. Smith, State entomologist of New Jersey, will give a lecture with lantern slides. He has discovered some new evidence against the State's "pride pest," which the biologists are eager to hear.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, will discuss the mosquito.

RED MEN CELEBRATE.

High Officers of Tribe Review Work on Eighth Anniversary.

Sloux Tribe of Red Men publicly celebrated its eighth anniversary Tuesday night. The attendance was so large many were compelled to stand.

Junior Sagamore, John I. Bunch, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided, and after an invocation to the Great Spirit by the prophet of Sloux Tribe, J. B. Bennett, the audience stood and sang "America," with Miss Flossie Bateman at the piano.

The chairman then introduced the great sachem of the District of Columbia, James W. Allison, a charter member of Sloux Tribe, who extended the greetings and welcome of the tribe. He was followed by the great sachem of Virginia, W. S. Nicklin, who brought the greetings of the order in Virginia and delivered an address on "Freedom, friendship, and charity." Past Great Sachem Urban A. Hester, of Ohio, made an address on the work of the order in the fraternal realm, especially the work of the councils of the degree of Pocahontas, the female branch of the order. Past Great Sachem G. Harry Walte, of New York, made an address on the origin of the order. Deputy Great Sachem F. L. Snow, of Sloux Tribe, read "Why Am I a Redman." A musical programme followed the addresses.

Congress of Mothers to Receive.

A reception will be given by the District Congress of Mothers next Tuesday evening at the Shoreham Hotel in honor of the national president, Mrs. Frederick Schott, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Schott will make an address on the work and outline plans.

Music for D. A. R. Women.

A patriotic musical service in recognition of the D. A. R. congress will be held in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. An exceptional musical programme has been arranged.

Consul in China.

The State Department was advised yesterday of the death of William A. Rublee, consul general at Hongkong, China. Mr. Rublee was born on March 16, 1861.

ENUMERATORS ARE TO SKIP EMBASSIES

Not American Territory, New Ruling Declares.

CUTS CAPITAL POPULATION

Census Takers Bring in Average of 200 Names Each After Hard Day's Work, and President Taft Is First to Tell Where, When, How, Why, and Other Wherefores.

Embassies, legations, and consulates have been declared foreign territories, and the census takers will skip them this year for the first time in the history of the United States.

By the new ruling several hundred foreign representatives and their attaches and employees will escape the toll in Washington. Attaches and servants who live in other parts of the city are not exempted.

It is believed records will be established in the number of names taken daily. Reports from enumerators regularly. Reports from enumerators received by William S. Broughton, supervisor of census, late yesterday afternoon showed that the work is progressing more rapidly than was expected.

Work Exceeds Last Year.

One enumerator reported he had taken 200 names, which is nearly fifty more than the average number taken daily in the last census. As the enumerators are paid according to the number of names taken, it is believed that the rapid pace will continue until the work is completed.

Officials intend that accuracy in reports shall not be sacrificed to speed, and last night Supervisor Broughton, with a corps of nine clerks, examined reports turned in by enumerators, taking notes of and correcting mistakes. Enumerators will be warned this morning against repetitions of errors.

Supervisor Broughton was probably the busiest man in Washington yesterday. He was occupied most of the time answering questions asked by citizens over the telephone, and there were few minutes when the telephone bell did not ring. Almost every conceivable question concerning the census was asked by residents, and a large part of the inquiries were made by enumerators who had found their work more difficult than they expected.

Taft First to Be Taken.

Many of the enumerators started work before 7 o'clock in the morning, in order that they might acquaint themselves with their duties and have plenty of time in which to make out reports. The enumerators were instructed to return in reports before 8 o'clock at night. Their day's work can be properly performed in eight hours. President Taft was the first person in the United States recorded. A bright young enumerator called at the Executive Mansion early in the morning and asked to see the "head" of the

family. The President's name was taken just as the name of the humble laborer is recorded.

Enumerators met with varied and novel experiences, coming in contact with every class of person in almost every condition. When the day's work was done many of the enumerators gathered together and exchanged stories, relating interesting anecdotes and unpleasant experiences.

Supervisor Broughton announced he would be at his office in the Census Annex No. 2, in L street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, to-day at any hour, willing and ready to answer any question concerning the census.

NEW JEWELRY STORE OPENED.

Display of Gems at Harman's Best Seen This Year.

Washington's newest jewelry store, the local branch of Harman's Baltimore establishment, has opened at 427 Seventh street, occupying half of the Shapiro music store.

It is characterized as "a gem of a store," and the display is one of the best seen at a jewelry store this year. The opening sales are now in progress.

MARKERS ADOPT PLANS.

Report Concerning Historic Spots Not Made Public.

The plans and scope of the work of marking historic spots in Washington were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting at the Willard of the executive committee of the body of citizens appointed by the Commissioners. The report of the committee on plans and scope was submitted and acted on favorably, although the contents of the report were not made public. The report was read by Judge Job Barnard, chairman.

Henry R. F. Macfarland, chairman of the committee on legislation, reported the committee had encountered unforeseen difficulties, which made the framing of a report impossible. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman of the committee on legislation.

Among those present were W. P. Van Winkle, chairman of the executive committee; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, J. Kennedy Stout, Edward T. Bates, Dr. J. G. Morgan, Francis J. Young, W. W. Bishop, G. F. Bowerman, Frederick C. Bryan, and W. C. Clephane.

Travel Exhibit at Library.

The District Public Library has again prepared its exhibit of travel material for the use of the public. This includes a full selection of guide books and railroad circulars. This material is on exhibition in the reference room, duplicate copies being available for distribution.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Retirement of Norfolk and Washington, D. C., Steamboat Company's Bonds.

On or before the first day of June, 1910, the Norfolk and Washington, D. C., Steamboat Company will retire all of its outstanding bonds. The same will be paid for at par and interest to the first day of June, 1910, upon presentation at the American Security and Trust Co. at any time on or before that date.

Any bonds not presented for redemption by June 1 will not be entitled to interest thereafter, as this privilege of redemption is so cited in the mortgage securing said bonds and also stated upon their face.

LEVI WOODBURY, President.
ODELL S. SMITH, Sec. and Treas. ag3-30t

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—with every one who has had work done there.
Finest typography and business work.
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THE BIG PRINT SHOP, 422 11th.

DIED.

TODD—Entered into life eternal, on Wednesday, April 13, 1910, at 9:30 p. m., at the residence of her mother, ELIZABETH MAGILL TODD, only daughter of Elizabeth Magill and the late Everard Robinson Todd, aged sixteen years, one month, and twenty-four days.

Funeral services will be held at 112 Vermont avenue, on Saturday, April 16, at 3:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

WILSON—On Friday, April 15, 1910, at 4:30 p. m. JESSE H. WILSON.
Notice of funeral later.

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J. WILLIAM LEE, Funeral Director
and Embalmer. Livery in connection. Commodious Chapel and Modern Crematorium. Modest prices.
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